

COURT DELAYS HIS DECISION IN WILLETT CASE

Justice Scudder Will Announce
Action in Court Scandal
on Monday.

DENIALS BY ACCUSED.

Day of Wrangling in Which
Counsel Attempts to Show
a Political Plot.

Justice Townsend Scudder late this afternoon announced that he would decide on Monday the case of William Willett Jr., Joseph Cassidy and Louis T. Walter Jr., who are accused of conspiring to secure Willett's nomination for the Supreme Court by the use of money. They were before the court today on a preliminary hearing.

There was a queer mix-up in the case at near the close of the proceedings. Mr. Townsend said he would have statements from each of the defendants. Then he announced that no such statements would be made. Finally he switched back without explanation and had Willett make a statement after Justice Scudder had said: "As the case now stands there is reasonable ground to believe that a crime has been committed against the people of the State."

Willett denied that he had given money for any purpose to procure or promote his nomination.

"While Your Honor," said Willett, "has connected a chain that seems to Your Honor to be conclusive that I have been guilty of some crime, I say that there is not a single item of that whole link that is not as spurious as the purest sunbeam that ever shone."

HE CALLS IT GOSSIP OF THE BARROOM.

He declared that barroom gossip that smelled of the sewer had been brought in to blacken him. He told of buying sixty-three shares of automobile building company stock and twenty-four shares of Cabinet Land Company stock from Walters for \$6,000, and he said the stock was worth more than he had paid for it.

"The day before the convention I didn't have \$500 in the bank," he added. "What would a reasonable man do who had to make a campaign before 35,000 people? I got the money to meet the expenses of literature, advertising and other campaign expenses, and got it from a bank where I thought the officials were my closest friends. Mr. Walters, the man I am accused of buying from, was sitting in an automobile in front of the bank at the time, and he knew no more of the money I got than did the inhabitants of Mars."

"I spent in that campaign \$2,000, for which I accounted to the Secretary of State. The balance of the money I got is now in my bank account."

WALTER AND CASSIDY BOTH MAKE DENIALS.

Louis T. Walter Jr., who gave his business as a contractor and real estate operator, charged in his statement that the District Attorney had suppressed facts that would have sustained his cause.

"Fraudulently," added Mr. Townsend.

The court stopped the criticism and Walter denied that he got a penny for the Willett nomination.

Cassidy, the last to make a statement, made a general denial of the charges.

Wrangles which Justice Scudder tried in vain to suppress, marked the proceedings. Minibear L. Towne, Attorney for the defendants, attempted to show that a political conspiracy was behind the prosecution.

Justice Scudder repeatedly ruled that if there was evidence to show a crime had been committed the motive of the prosecutor did not cut any figure. But in spite of the court's ruling Mr. Towne asked many questions along political lines.

William Berri, proprietor of the Brooklyn Standard Union, which first revealed the scandal, was called by Mr. Towne in the hope of getting at the alleged political motive. He testified that he had not been asked by Mr. De Ford to go before Judge Rosinsky; that he had no feeling against any of the defendants, and that he had no personal information relative to the value of the testimony upon which the charge was based.

WRANGLES MARK EXAMINATION OF MR. DE FORD.

William A. DeFord, Assistant District Attorney of New York, who had charge of the original proceedings, was called as the first witness of the day. Mr. DeFord testified he got the facts in the Willett case four days before the filing of the information, and that he started in to get at the alleged political motives behind the case. Justice Scudder tried to stop him.

"The Court holds that the motive of the person making the charge is entirely irrelevant and immaterial," said the Justice.

"Does Your Honor hold that I may not show bias and prejudice, and that the prosecution was malicious?" Towne asked. "The Court has held," began Justice Scudder.

"I must insist, I must insist," shouted Mr. Towne.

Mr. Towne produced a statement of the profits of the Automobile Building Company, showing it had earned a profit of \$2,000 last year. Mr. Towne insisted that the prosecutor had tried to show the property didn't earn a cent and that for that reason the stock sold by Walter to Willett just before the nomination of Willett for \$5,000 was worthless. The statement showed the contrary.

"Why didn't you show that up?" asked Mr. Towne.

"I will answer in my own way," said Mr. De Ford.

"No you won't," shouted Mr. Towne.

"Why did you suppress anything?" roared

New York Society Dances Grizzly Bear And Crosses the Cotillon Off the List; 'It's Only the Difference That Shocks'



THE GRIZZLY BEAR IS INCORRECTLY DANCED THUS

Successor to "Turkey Trot" Forbidden in Boston and Under Ban in East Side Halls, Is Feature of Reception at Sherry's.

Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

Can you dance the "grizzly bear"?

If you can't, you must realize that there is a serious defect in your education.

Because, in society, polite and otherwise, the grizzly bear is making the turkey trot look as prim and old fashioned as a square dance, during though it was once considered.

The other night the first junior cotillon took place at Sherry's, but the manner of its happening was "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. For no cotillon was danced because of the almost universal desire of the younger set to dance the grizzly bear.

To be sure, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston recently announced that if the grizzly bear were danced in any of the halls of that city it would be sufficient warrant for a revocation of the license of the place in which it was allowed.

"There have been numerous complaints about the dance," observed the Mayor. "I am told that it is vulgar and has a tendency to demoralize the young. I have no desire to check the pleasure of those who enjoy dancing, but the 'grizzly bear' does not appear to me to be a real dance."

However, Mayor Fitzgerald's words are hung in his teeth by no less a person than Alviene, Frank Gould's old dancing master and the instructor of many young men and women in the Four Hundred. Alviene declares that the grizzly bear is a perfectly nice, tuneful, enjoyable dance, only, like other good things, it may be abused.

"QUITE SIMPLE AND ALSO DELIGHTFUL."

"In its correct form it is quite simple and delightful," he explained yesterday. "It begins with one two-step measure, danced to one side, and a second two-step measure, danced to the other. Then, with clasped, uplifted hands, the dancers take four half-time steps in a circle. It is this move of the dance which is its distinguishing feature and from which the name was derived, for the motion, combined with the uplifted arms, resembles the picture of a grizzly bear rearing up and advancing to meet its enemy. After the half-time steps, the two-step measures follow again, and then the grizzly bear motion is repeated."

"Personality, or grace, is particularly important in this dance, as the Boston and other recent favorites, it lends itself to freedom of movement and a certain romping tendency common among young people."

"However, when it is properly danced there is nothing offensive to the modesty of the onlookers. It is only because of its difference, just as people who were accustomed to the Virginia reel and the square dances

are shocked when the waltz and two-step came in."

But there are plenty of unseemly possibilities in the grizzly bear improperly danced, and Alviene is quick to admit them.

"In certain circles even the name is not understood," he declared. "It is thought to mean that the dancers must stand extraordinarily close together, and which runs a couple of model taken-halls under its own wing."

"I think it's great pity that society women should take up this disgraceful dance, even if they stick to a mild and refined version of it," says Mrs. Berri. "Their influence is so wide and far-reaching."

"Of course, when the newspapers chronicle that Mrs. Somebody of Newport introduced and danced the grizzly bear at her ball it is only to be expected that young people seeking to be socially correct should imitate. How can we expect to arrive at a decent standard for dancing when we have continually to fight the assertion that suggestive dances are taking place in the homes of the leaders of society?"

Certain things are perhaps more permissible in private dancing rooms than in public halls where girls are unchaperoned. But this is only so far as the immediate participants are concerned. The bad example is always a factor to be considered, and the example set in the private dancing room may have more power for good or evil than any other.

WHERE THE EVIL EFFECTS ARE FELT MOST.

"The thousands of girls on the east side who want to do so will hardly draw the line between the grizzly bear and the turkey trot. With them the dance, like the turkey trot, is synonymous for certain vulgar and immoral features," he says.

"Needless to say, all these motions are not only ugly but offensive in the highest degree to refined taste."

"They were originally copied from the most obscene and depraved stage dances, such as no decent person would practice, even professionally. But they certainly are accepted parts of the grizzly bear, as it is now and then danced."

"They are not confined to the lowest class of dance halls, either, for reckless gaiety gets the upper hand of social decorum more often than is generally thought."

"Properly danced, the grizzly bear

is all right," concluded the great Alviene. "abused, it is not fit to be mentioned in the presence of ladies."

The grizzly bear is one of the dances included under the ban of the Committee on Amusements and Vacation Resources of Working Girls, of which Mrs. Charles H. Israel is chairman. This is the organization which succeeded in passing the present dance-hall regulations, and which runs a couple of model taken-halls under its own wing.

TOO BAD SOCIETY HAS TAKEN IT UP.

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PRETTY WIDOW ON BOSS'S KNEE O. K. IN FLATBUSH

It's What the Neighbors Expect
to See, Says Attorney in
Damage Suit.

SHE MAY FEED HIM, TOO.

And If He Gets Nourishment
Via Spoon It's Nobody
Else's Business.

It was urged before Justice Clark in the Brooklyn Supreme Court today that to spread the report that a married man of wealth and social standing in Flatbush took upon his knee an attractive young widow, who happened to be his stenographer, and permitted said attractive young widow to feed him with a spoon, was not in the nature of slander, whether the reported episode was true or not.

John A. Thompson, an attorney of No. 135 Broadway, Manhattan, stated the above negative proposition to the Court. Mr. Thompson appeared as counsel for Mrs. Alice Olson of No. 44 East Seventeenth street, Flatbush, wife of a wire manufacturer. Mrs. Olson has been named as defendant in a \$25,000 slander suit by Edward R. Strong, builder and real estate operator, of No. 465 Argyle road, Flatbush, and Mrs. Marion Walsh of No. 172 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Walsh is Mr. Strong's stenographer and confidential secretary.

In the affidavit submitted by Mr. Strong and Mrs. Walsh it is set forth that in the course of social events down Flatbush way Mrs. Olson became a member of the Midwood Bridge Whist Club. Mrs. Walsh and Mr. Strong were also members. Suddenly Mrs. Olson dropped out and shortly afterward the ears of Mrs. Walsh and Mr. Strong began to burn. Then there came to their ears certain rumors that Mrs. Olson was telling certain tales.

Mrs. Henry C. Jacobs, a sister of Mrs. Walsh, called upon Mrs. Olson and asked her if it was true she was circulating unpleasant stories about her kinwoman and Mr. Strong. Mrs. Olson replied she had heard from neighbors of hers that Mr. Strong had been seen sitting in his office with Mrs. Walsh perched on his knees. Mr. Strong's office is at the corner of Newkirk avenue and East Seventeenth street, near Mrs. Olson's home.

HOW MRS. OLSON RAN ON.

REALLY, 'T'WAS REMARKABLE.

Her vigilant neighbors, Mrs. Olson ran on, had observed that Mrs. Walsh sat upon Mr. Strong's knees the pretty widow fed him from a spoon. Dishes and sundry other neighbors had reported seeing Mr. Strong and Mrs. Walsh kissing. They had seen kissing in his office and in the backyard. They had seen other evidences of a strong affection between the builder and his confidential secretary, she said.

Mr. Strong and Mrs. Walsh called upon Mrs. Olson, in the company of Mrs. Jacobs, and Mrs. Olson repeated in their presence what she had heard and repeated.

Lawyer Thompson, in seeking to convince the Court the complaint did not state a cause of action, held that only an evil mind could construe any wrong in Mrs. Walsh's invitation to Mrs. Strong with a spoon. Nor was there anything slanderous per se or otherwise in spreading the report of kissing, hugging, etc., he held. This might be considered slander by innuendo, argued Mr. Thompson, but the pure of thought would consider the episodes referred to as mere pastoral incidents, innocently indulgent to Flatbush and other suburbs. Of course, the plaintiff had denied there was a grain of truth in the gossip Mrs. Olson had circulated.

Justice Clark reserved decision on Attorney Thompson's denunciation.

SAILING HOME FOR XMAS.

Big Crowds on the Lorraine and Cedric.

The French liner Lorraine, which sailed today on her voyage, carried 362 third class passengers. Every berth in the steerage was filled.

Five hundred persons who had intended to sail so as to be in Europe for Christmas became excited when told they could not get accommodations on the ship. In order to quiet them they had to be excluded from the pier.

The Cedric of the White Star Line, which sailed for Liverpool, had more than 1,100 steerage passengers, most of whom left to spend Christmas in Ireland.

See Good Business Outlook.

Henry Seligman, the banker, returned today on the Olympic from a trip through Europe with his wife. He said he thought both abroad and at home the financial outlook was improving and that the bearing away of the uncertainty regarding the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases was going to be good medicine for all businesses here.

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Man's Insignificance.

When I visit the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone I realize the insignificance of man. Ever been there?

Never. You can get the same sensation by going to a suffragette meeting.

POLICEMEN AWE STREET CROWD AS SUFFRAGISTS TALK

Society Women in Big Autos
Lecture Wall Street
Under Guard.

The crowd didn't "come back" when the suffragettes again invaded the financial district at the noon hour today for the purpose of testing the ability of the police to protect them from the crowd, which, a week ago, started a riot on Wall street when they attempted to make vote-getting speeches.

The ten policemen in command of Sergeant Edward McConnin of the new Chinese street police station established police lines today about the suffragette automobile. The crowd failed absolutely to "start" anything, standing passively listening while Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Woman's Political Union; Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National Suffrage Association; and Mrs. William Colt made stirring addresses to "the young men, the coming power in the nation."

Just as the noon hour came around the clerks and boys faded out of the financial houses on Wall and Broad streets. They remembered the fun of last week and were busily expecting a repetition of it today. The first persons their eager eyes fell upon were ten sturdy policemen drawn up outside of the No. 34-Treasury.

A few minutes later five fashionably dressed women arrived on foot and waited outside of Wall and Broad streets, surrounded by a criticizing and curious throng. These women admitted quite calmly that they were suffragettes and were waiting for the orators of the party. As soon as the speechmakers put in their appearance in the automobile, the crowd of these women were said to be Mrs. W. B. Morgan, Mrs. A. F. Townsend and Miss Elizabeth Cook, all enthusiastic members of the Woman's Political Union.

Mrs. Blatch commenced the speech-making and ended by introducing Dr. Anna Shaw. Mrs. Shaw spoke for almost fifteen minutes, during which time the crowd continued itself with the most becoming gravity.

After Dr. Shaw had finished, Mrs. Colt, the youngest and most comely of the suffragette party, addressed the multitude. Her appearance drew a prolonged, delighted "ah-h-h," which caused Mrs. Colt to blush prettily, but she jumped right into the heart of her subject.

DR. AMEY'S STATEMENT

IN THE BURRELLE CASE.

Dr. J. W. Amey, whose reported engagement to the late Mrs. Nellie M. Burrelle was denied by her last March, gave out a prepared statement today in which he said he had spent the day trying to find Corner Holzhauser and answer any questions the Corner wanted to ask.

"Mrs. Burrelle," he said, "was a very dear and a very close friend of mine. The way my name is being used, after her death, will be a great surprise and a shock to all our friends. I did not attend her funeral because of her illness. Of course, I never had a personal altercation with her, she was a kind, strong, imaginative, impulsive woman."

"I did send a nurse from my office, with the acquiescence of Dr. Elwert. Later, at the suggestion of her friend, Mrs. White, Dr. Urquhart was called. Dr. Elwert objected to Dr. Urquhart's presence and that of Dr. Le Fevre and retired from the case."

Dr. Amey showed a reporter of The Evening World a letter written to him last fall by Mrs. Burrelle in which she expressed her desire for being brought suit against him for money loaned and acknowledged there was no basis for it. In the letter she said she guessed she had been bearing away from the fact of not being as attentive as he should.

The details of the findings of the Corner in the Burrelle case are printed on Page 19.

STRIKE-BREAKERS HELD UP.

Pay 50 Cents Day to Hold Jobs, in Charge.

A charge that strike breakers employed by the Street-Cleaning Department to meet the snow emergency were being made to pay 50 cents a day to hold their jobs was made before Magistrate House in Yorkville Court this afternoon, when Harry J. Smith, an agent of a strike breaking firm, was arraigned.

John Shea of No. 317 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street and George Herman, strike breakers, complained Shea had been compelled to pay Smith \$1 for the two of them before Smith would put them to work. They say they had seen him turn away forty men who refused to pay. On their complaint Police Sergeant Murphy of Traffic Squad 4 arrested them.

An officer of the strike breaking concern swore Smith had no authority to assess the men for their fee and that the firm repudiated his action. Smith was held for further examination.

Rebel Plot in Nicaragua.

SAN JUAN DE LOS RIOS, Nicaragua, Dec. 6.—A revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered in several departments. Strict precautions have been taken. A number of arrests have been made.

HOT CLASH AT INQUIRY ON BEET SUGAR AFFAIRS.

Colorado Farmer Tells Congressman Fordney He Talks Like an Agent of the Trust.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A lively clash between Representative Fordney, Republican, of Michigan, and James Bodkin, a sugar beet grower of Mead, Colo., marked to-day's session of the Hardwick Sugar Investigating Committee of the House. Fordney objected to a statement by Bodkin that "defilets from the dumps are employed at back-breaking work in the sugar fields at extremely low wages," and demanded that Bodkin retract in rather strong language.

"Why you talk just like the agents of the sugar company," retorted Bodkin.

"What! You mean to say that I am a hired agent of the Sugar Trust?" demanded Fordney.

"No, sir," returned Bodkin, "I say you talk like one."

The witness, under cross-examination by Representative Fordney, declared the farmers had difficulty in getting a scientific test of their sugar beets except by customers of the Great Western Sugar Company. He said the company had much influence with the Colorado agricultural department that the farmers could not get a private test. An independent chemist in Denver would not make the test, he said, and finally the Colorado University, at Boulder, refused because the university president feared the Great Western Sugar Company would hold down the appropriations for the institution.

Mr. Fordney said that the witness was evidently an enemy of the Great Western Sugar Company. Bodkin retorted that the representative seemed to be a friend of the sugar refiner and an enemy of the farmer. Mr. Fordney protested that he was a friend of the farmer. The two glared at each other while Mr. Fordney demanded to know how the farmers had been summoned to appear.

"He slapped me and pushed me around," I protested. I called attention to his superior size and strength and this seemed to enrage him.

"He caught hold of me and threw me to the floor, and when I was prostrate he kicked me and dislocated my left shoulder. Then he threw me the entire length of a ten-foot hallway. I ran from the flat, but returned later as I had nowhere to go."

"I found him in a drunken stupor. All night long I remained in the house, wide awake and suffering terribly from my shoulder and bruises on my body. Early in the morning, while he still slept, I went to Harlem Hospital and was admitted as a patient."

The address in the woman's voice, the dejected appearance, the contrast between her and her big husband made her little story dramatically effective. Half a dozen women in the courtroom wept openly. Men ostentatiously drew handkerchiefs and pretended to blow their noses. And then, by way of helping along the case of Charles Kletz, Mrs. Kletz fell in an epileptic fit.

Magistrate Corrigan held Kletz in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of felonious assault.

HETTY GREEN'S SON

FIGHTS SUIT FOR \$300.

Tells How He Stopped Payment on Draft Given for Book.

Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, appeared in City Court this afternoon in a suit for \$300 brought against him by the Union Historical Association. The suit was brought by Henry F. Clinton, an assignee. The Union Historical Association claimed Col. Green owed it the money for a book of pictures and biographies of prominent men.

Col. Green admitted that he gave his draft for \$300 to Washington, D. C., in 1905. Subsequently, he learned there was no such concern as the Union Historical Association and directed that payment be stopped.

"Did you not pay the Union Historical Association to write up in the newspapers at any time?" was asked.

"No, sir," replied Col. Green. "My name has appeared in the newspapers many times, but I never paid anybody to write me up."